

1<sup>st</sup> Violin.

Thomas Arne  
The Masque of Comus, Overture

*Largo.*

The first section of the Overture, marked *Largo*, is written for the first violin in G major (one sharp) and common time. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a series of ascending and descending eighth-note passages, some with trills (*tr*). The section is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs. The tempo is slow and grand.

The second section of the Overture, marked *Allegro*, begins with a first ending marked '1' and a second ending marked '2'. The tempo is fast and lively. The music features a variety of dynamics, including piano (*p*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), and forte (*f*). It includes trills (*tr*) and a section labeled 'D' with a trill. The section concludes with a final measure marked 'E'.

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tr

3

f

tr

p

tr

G

f

Adagio:

p

Allegro: (Gavotte.)

f

tr

H

7

Flute

I

1

p

3

J

4

f

3

Rall:

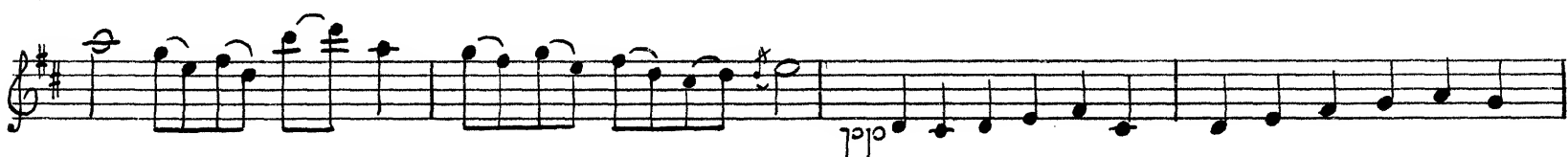
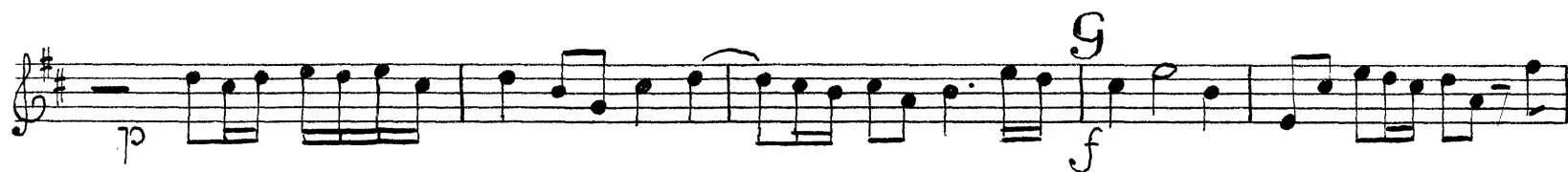
2<sup>nd</sup>: Violin.

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*Largo.*

*f* *mf* *tr* *A* *B* *Allegro:* *C* *D* *E* *F*

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The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, set in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked with a large 'J' for 'Allegro'. The key signature is G major, indicated by a sharp sign on the F line. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking. The third staff includes triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of three notes). The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line and a 'Roll:' instruction followed by a dashed line. The music is characterized by flowing eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes various articulations such as slurs and accents.